



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

kinds of fever to be very slight, and none of a suspicious nature. The greatest mortality continues, as heretofore, to be from tuberculosis and gastro-intestinal affections in children under 5 years of age. The latter I attribute to the excessive heat this summer and to the impure milk supply.

Inspection of vessels—Cases of dengue, malarial fever, and tuberculosis removed from vessels.

Week ended September 23, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	19
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	805
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	384

Norwegian steamship *Ada* arrived from Sagua, Cuba, September 20; had a sailor with slight fever, probably dengue. He was landed and sent to hospital.

The epidemics of dengue and measles continue, but the latter is diminishing.

With the exception of leprosy (164 cases) no quarantinable disease has been reported during the week.

For the first sixteen days of September the Habana quarantine bureau has reported the arrival from foreign ports of 1 case of malarial fever on steamship *Mobile* from Mobile, 1 case of dengue on steamship *Miami* from Key West, and 5 cases of tuberculosis on steamships *Mascotte* and *Miami* from Key West.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Dengue fever imported from Habana—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, September 25, as follows:

During the week ended September 22, 1905, three bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports in good sanitary condition.

The epidemic of dengue which for some time has prevailed in Habana has been imported into Matanzas and is rapidly spreading through every section of the town. Several cases have been admitted to the Spanish hospital. By invitation extended me by the director of this institution I visited a typical case of the disease which was properly isolated in a distant room of the hospital building, conveniently screened with wire netting. The case was on the third day of the disease, still showing the eruption, which had the appearance of scarlet fever upon the face and forearms and that of measles on the trunk. To my knowledge no deaths have been reported from this disease up to my present writing.

Mortality in the city of Matanzas from September 10 to 20, 1905, 13.

Annual rate of mortality for the ten days, 9.88; estimated population, 48,000.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality—Smallpox—Plague at Payta, Peru.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez reports, September 14, as follows:

Week ended September 12, 1905:

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 46, as follows: Smallpox, 4; tuberculosis, 3; infectious fever, 3;